25X1

CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 26 July 1955

SUBJECT Power Plants in Slupsk

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

25X1

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. The central power station at Stolp (Slupsk), which was not destroyed during the war, was continually in operation. No improvements were made prior to October 1953.

2. In addition to the central power station in Stolp, the Stolp area includes a water power plant near Krien (Krzynia), about 12 km southeast of Stolp, which is a larger installation with a higher capacity.

3. [redacted] this 25X1
installation, as well as the qtwater power plant near Krien, were connected with the Polish electric system, which had a voltage of 110,000 V and was allegedly connected with the Soviet Zone electric current system.

4. The electric current system in the Stolp area has a voltage of 10,000 and 15,000 V and is transformed in the transformer station to a service voltage of 127/220 and 220/380. During the preceding years, the electric current lines were reconditioned and are now in good shape. Recently, stranded iron with cadmium plating (sic) has been predominantly used for the lines, in addition to copper. Most of the material for the lines is of Polish origin and comes from the Krakow and [redacted] cable works. The insulators were manufactured in the GDR and the majority of the transformer stations were old German installations.

5. Prior to 1948, the supply of current in the Stolp area was insufficient and undervoltage and interruptions of current were frequent. During the last years, the supply of current was sufficient. There was no undervoltage.

6. NGA, ANTIGRON, [redacted] plain steel conduits and conduits with insulating casings were used in Poland. Recently, aluminum was predominantly used as a [redacted] rubber and plastics, which became brittle in the cold, were used as insulators. Material from Czechoslovakia and the GDR were used, in addition to the Polish material.

7. Switches, branch boxes, fuse boxes, fuses and sockets were of Polish, Czech and East German origin. The Polish material consisted of bakelite and porcelain and was of poor quality.

[redacted]

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION		ORR	X
ARMY	X	AIR							

25X1

25X1

-

8. Since 1951, Polish-make electromotors including [redacted] with a capacity up to 15 kw and [redacted] were used. The [redacted] indicate the name of a firm. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] The Polish motors were of [redacted] quality. The heavy [redacted] 25X1 with a capacity of up to 30 kw, [redacted] motors with slip-ring [redacted] predominantly of Czech [redacted] In addition to these motors, many [redacted] were in use.

9. Prior to 1951, the [redacted] was sufficient. After this date, there was a remarkable [redacted] of the restricted import of bulbs. Almost no foreign-[redacted] were on sale in 1951. After 1948, bulbs of Polish origin were sold in Poland. Their quality decreased considerably after 1951. The thread material was very poor and corroded quickly and the puttying of glass and metal had no durability.

[redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

25X1

25X1

CLASSIFICATION [redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT [redacted]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 26 July 1955

SUBJECT Power Plants in Slupsk

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) one

25X1

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

of

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

[redacted]

1. The central power station at Stolp (Slupsk), which was not destroyed during the war, was continually in operation. No improvements were made prior to October 1953.

2. In addition to the central power station in Stolp, the Stolp area includes a water power plant near Krien (Krzynia), about 17 km southeast of Stolp, which is a larger installation with a higher capacity.

3. [redacted] this installation, as well as the water power plant near Krien, were connected with the Polish electric system, which had a voltage of 110,000 V and was allegedly connected with the Soviet Zone electric current system.

25X1

4. The electric current system in the Stolp area has a voltage of 10,000 and 15,000 V and is transformed in the transformer station to a service voltage of 127/220 and 220/380. During the preceding years, the electric current lines were reconditioned and are now in good shape. Recently, stranded iron with cadmium plating (sic) has been predominantly used for the lines, in addition to copper. Most of the material for the lines is of Polish origin and comes from the Krakow and Bydgoszcz cable works. The insulators were manufactured in the GDR and the majority of the transformer stations were old German installations.

5. Prior to 1948, the supply of current in the Stolp area was insufficient and undervoltage and interruptions of current were frequent. During the last years, the supply of current was sufficient. There was no undervoltage.

6. NGA, ANTIGRON, KULO, plain steel conduits and conduits with insulating casings were used in Poland. Recently, aluminum was predominantly used as a conductor. Rubber and plastics, which became brittle in the cold, were used as insulators. Material from Czechoslovakia and the GDR were used, in addition to the Polish material.

7. Switches, branch boxes, fuse boxes, fuses and sockets were of Polish, Czech and East German origin. The Polish material consisted of bakelite and porcelain and was of poor quality.

CLASSIFICATION [redacted]

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION				ORR	X
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI							

25X1

8. Since 1951, Polish-make electromotors including motors with a capacity up to 15 kw and 380-volt three-phase motors with delta connections were used. The motors were marked by figures and letters but did not indicate the name of a firm. 25X1

The Polish motors were of good quality. The heavy electromotors 25X1 with a capacity of up to 30 kw, mostly three-phase motors with slip-ring rotors, were predominantly of Czech make. In addition to these motors, many old German motors were in use.

9. Prior to 1951, the supply of bulbs was sufficient. After this date, there was a remarkable shortage as a result of the restricted import of bulbs. Almost no foreign-make bulbs were on sale in 1951. After 1948, bulbs of Polish origin were sold in Poland. Their quality decreased considerably after 1951. The thread material was very poor and corroded quickly and the puttying of glass and metal had no durability.

25X1